

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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FRANK E. LANGLEY, Publisher

There are still a few nations on the globe which are not engaged in the game of manslaughter.

The cooler weather is bound to raise havoc with the infantile paralysis plague. So be it.

If you hear it from Maine during the next few days call it partly due to the influence of politics.

The same day that Rumania declared war, Berlin began to report the capture of Rumanians. We call that quick work.

The official announcement in Germany that the forthcoming fifth war loan is to be the last to be asked by the government may indicate a certain loathfulness on the part of the German people to give down for a continuance of the war. Surely Germany does not expect to conquer inside the time that the proposed fifth loan will last.

Otto Cochrane of Watertown, Mass., did well to save the life of his young lady companion on a canoe trip on the Charles river, and it is to be regretted that he had to lose his own life in the effort, largely because he could not swim. However, it ought to be said that the man never ought to have taken the young lady out in a canoe when he himself knew nothing about swimming. The use of a canoe should be restricted to those who have some ability to swim.

CHARLES W. GATES FOR SENATOR  
Two weeks from to-day the voters of Vermont will be called on to make selection of a candidate for United States senator from the three men seeking the honor, Senator Carroll S. Page, former Gov. Allen M. Fletcher and Gov. Charles W. Gates. It has long been the custom of Vermont to keep its representatives in Congress as long as they wished to remain, and it is doubtful if there would have been any suggestion of change this year if there had not existed a feeling that Senator Page was not measuring up to the Vermont standard. Largely because of this feeling there are the three candidates who ask your vote in the primaries. Of these, The Times believes Gov. Charles W. Gates would best represent Vermont in the upper house at Washington, that he more nearly measures up to the Vermont ideal, that his mental attitude toward public affairs is nearer in accord with present-day tendencies of the great majority of Vermonters and that his public career has been such as to lead one to believe that he would be of value to the state and to the nation if elected to the Senate. It is because of this belief The Times favors his election.

ROMANIA IN THE WAR  
The entry of Rumania into the great war can be attributed to political motives rather than to a sense of injustice imposed upon Rumania by Austria-Hungary or the latter's great ally, Germany. Rumania is going into the war for aggrandizement rather than to avenge a wrong. She has aspirations for expansion and for leadership among the Balkan nations; and the time seems ripe for gaining such a position. The Austro-German combination has sunk from the dominating position in the war and is no longer the tremendous menace that it was early in the war to the nation which dared oppose. Russia, the historic ally of Rumania, has been making great sweeps into Austrian territory just north of Rumania; and the border seems safe in that direction, while Austria again on the western border is incapable of making a tremendous offensive drive against Rumania. Moreover, Bulgaria, the Rumanian neighbor to the southward, is giving threat of becoming the dominating figure in Balkan politics, having already overrun Greek territory clear to the Aegean sea and almost without hindrance on the part of the Greek government, which is playing a negligible part in the stirring events that are taking place in this southeastern corner of Europe. Rumania resents the branching out of Bulgaria and sees an opportune time to enter the war on the opposite side; and even though she does not enter actively into warfare with Bulgaria she will permit the vast armies of Russia to cross her territory to become the northern prong of the great nut-cracker which threatens to squeeze Bulgaria far back into her own confines, the southern prong being the Anglo-French and Serbian armies on the Saloniki front.

So it is evident that Rumania is in the war for the politics of it, not to avenge a wrong. Just how much influence her entry will have it is a matter of conjecture; but it is certain that the loosing of an automobile you intended to buy?"  
"In a small way, only. We've laid in a thermos bottle, which my wife says will be a great convenience on our long journeys if we ever get an automobile."  
—Puck.  
"Your heart is acting rather irregularly. Is there anything worrying you?"  
"Not particularly. Only just now when you put your hand in your pocket I thought for a moment you were going to give me your bill."  
—Puck.



And some are cotton socks, some are 25c and some are one dollar.

We can fit every foot, match every color, suit every taste.

A special lot to-day at 35c that have the dollar look. The tops and foot are lisle, but pure silk where the socks show.

New caps.  
New hats for early fall wear are here.

F. H. Rogers & Company  
Clothing and Furnishings

FOR THIS WEEK

10 to 25 per cent. discount on all children's low shoes and slippers.

Several lots of ladies' \$3.00 pumps now \$2.15.

One lot men's \$4.00 oxfords, Black and Tan, now \$3.15.

One lot ladies' \$3.50 oxfords, Black and Tan, now \$2.15.

Several other good bargains which we cannot mention here.

Come in now and save money.

Rogers' Walk-Over Boot Shop

army of half a million men, said to be well equipped and well trained, will put the entente allies in a position to fill the holes which have been made by the great offensive operations conducted during the past few months—will do it by exchange of some of their own men in territory where the Rumanians can be used. It puts upward of half a million men at the disposal of the entente allies, while the central powers have no place from which to draw men to match them.

VERMONT RECRUITS FOR THE BORDER

It is not easy to see what good can be accomplished by the dispatch of the remainder of the Vermont National Guard to the Mexican border at this time, two months after the acute stage of the relations between the United States and Mexico was reached. The regiment, as it was constituted on a peace strength, is already encamped at Eagle Pass, Tex.; those that remain in the Vermont mobilization camp are largely students of Norwich university who were members of the cavalry division of the V. N. G. and who, since the first mobilization, have been transferred to the infantry. There are, in addition, a few recruits attracted to the service through the expectation of active participation in war maneuvers, if not in war itself, the whole making a collection of 200 or more men. Most of them are young fellows who had every expectation of resuming their college courses during the latter part of September; and now, after two months of watchful waiting at Fort Ethan Allen they are to be yanked across the continent to serve a purpose nobody knows what. If it was the desire to give these recruits the benefit of regular army training the recruits should have been taken along with the regiment when it left Vermont the latter part of June even though they were not completely equipped. It would have been as easy to equip them in the camp at Eagle Pass as it would have been to equip them in Vermont. Instead of that, however, the officials at Washington kept the men simply marking time back here in Vermont, eating their patience away at the inactivity and the uncertainty of their position, until it approaches time when a majority of them ought to be getting ready to return to their college work, and they are unceremoniously ordered "to the front." Nor does there appear to be any cause for the transfer of more troops to the Mexican border. Villa, according to Gen. Pershing himself, has been eliminated as a fomite of trouble; there have been no bandit raids on American territory; the Carranza government has agreed to an effort to settle the differences with the United States by direct negotiations; the regular army is still holding its position on Mexican territory, with little likelihood of being attacked. Why more troops for the border?

TOWNSHIP ASSESSORS.

Part of System of Taxation that is Not Going Ahead.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 29.—The greatest impediment to efficiency in taxation is the present method of electing township assessors, according to Charles J. Orblison, an Indianapolis attorney, who spoke at the Indiana session of the tenth annual conference of the National Tax association here last night.

"What taxing power needs to-day is more power and less restraint—more efficiency and less politics—more honesty and less pull," he said "and what the people need to realize is the utility of taxation and that as they are just and honest in their obligations to the state, so will their government be strengthened and their living be made more secure.

"The township assessor as we find him in most states to-day is in immediate peril. While other departments of the taxing power have grown and developed, that township assessor has in the main stood still."

The speaker pictured the political conditions surrounding the choice of township assessors in Indiana. There was a lively scramble for the more lucrative offices, but the office of assessor was one of those used generally for the purpose of balancing and men of no qualifications whatever were often chosen merely because of their ability perhaps to swing a particular vote.

"What is the net result?" he asked. "Hundreds of people escape taxation altogether."

"The dishonest citizen can return for taxation but a small portion of his property."

"The honest man bears an unequal portion of the burden of taxation."

"A premium is put upon lying and dishonesty."

"And how could it be otherwise. I doubt very much that if many township assessors ever saw the inside of a township assessor's office before the morning they walked in to take charge of one of the largest businesses in the world, that of the valuation of the public property. He will not assess property at its true cash value, for he is expecting further favors from the public. He is to conduct his office so that he will get the most out of it for himself, currying popular favor by lessening the burden on the tax-payer and trenching the party in power."

"I have but one general proposition to offer and that is to take the township assessor out of politics and devise some plan by which competent, trained, and unbiased men may be put in charge of this business of assessing people's property and then keep them there so long as they may live up to the requirements of the office and that means to remove them from the realm of elective offices."

"The township assessor as he is going, the township assessor as he will be, is coming. Look at him as he approaches in the distance—educated for the job, trained for service, honest in his purpose, unbiased in his judgment, freed from political color, willing, ready and able to devote his life and talents to the bringing of equity, justice, and fairness into the administration of our tax laws. Let us hasten his coming."

MONTPELIER SEMINARY.

Two New Teachers in Music Department at Opening of School.

The new director of music at Montpelier seminary, Professor W. L. Gray, will be a valuable acquisition to music in the state, as well as to the seminary. Prof. Gray has studied extensively in this country and in Germany, and has had many years as an instructor, organist and a chorus director. Standard oratorios with soloists numbered among the best in the country. He has been connected with East Greenwich academy, Connecticut, Carleton college, Northfield, Minn., and for the past four years has been at the head of a large school of music at Dakota Wesleyan university.

Miss Marion Bickford, who will be in charge of the vocal department, is not a stranger to Montpelier. She is a graduate of the seminary, and during her course won an enviable reputation as a vocal soloist. Since leaving the seminary, Miss Bickford has spent four years of hard study in Boston, graduated from the New England Conservatory in June. During the past four years she has held solo positions in large churches in the city, and has done considerable concert work. Miss Bickford is the possessor of a rich contralto voice and will undoubtedly prove herself a popular and pleasing singer.

CURRENT COMMENT

The Auditorship.

One of the busiest men at the special session of the legislature was Maj. Ben Gates, smiling and genial aspirant to the position of state auditor. Naturally, his goodfellowship, good nature and good looks make him a mighty popular citizen, but he has not by any means "tied up" the legislature or the state and will have a "horse race" on his hands with Thomas H. Cave as an opponent.

The only serious argument made in favor of Gates and against Cave is that a lawyer has always held the job of state auditor and that the legal questions coming up from time to time demand a legal mind and training.

This is an argument that dates back to the time when the state had no attorney general, and even the present auditor frequently consults with the state's official counsel. This would be a customary course for any auditor, and any business man could have the laws governing disbursements pointed out by the attorney general and make himself familiar with them with very little trouble. In doubtful cases, he could always consult the attorney general.

The auditor of a railroad, insurance company or other corporation is not a lawyer, but an accountant and an executive, governed by certain fixed rules and an expert in accuracy more than law. Traveling auditors of the National Life Insurance company, for instance, have to know the insurance and investment laws of every state in which their policies or loans are held, yet such auditors are not lawyers.

The National Life has a general counsel, who would correspond to the attorney general of the state, and who must make himself familiar with the laws in every state of the union which affect his company's business, but the auditors are not lawyers—don't have to be.

The argument for a lawyer as state auditor is purely a professional argument, and there is no reason in the world why Mr. Cave would not serve the state expertly and efficiently, with such general and special advice as he might properly expect from the attorney general.—Rutland Herald.

MABEL SYRUP'S COLYUM

"To have a lively and not a stolid countenance." Truth of Intercourse.

A Tail With a Tail Piece Title.  
(What the Correspondent at Cranberry Corner Wrote.)

"Richard Roe was killed to death by his bay mare, Liz, while trying to dock the animal's tail last Wednesday. He was buried in the Pigeon Hill cemetery Thursday. Liz is one of the best chunks of horseflesh in the township."

What the Editor of the Eagle County Palladium Wrote.

"Richard Roe has gone to his long home. It is too painful to refer to the circumstances that made his career among us conspicuous for the bad example it set, and it is better not to review them here, as a repetition of what every one hereabouts knows would arouse painful memories in quarters where we should least desire to wound. We refer, of course, to the bereaved family circle."

What the Editor and the Correspondent Both Thought and Would Have Written If Newspapers Gave Their Readers the Truth Instead of Obscuring the Facts in a Mass of Stereotyped Generalities and Trite Oblique Phrases.

"Richard Roe got his just deserts when a horse kicked him to death as he was preparing to dock the animal's tail last Wednesday. The grimy grungy messenger beekoned to our late townsman in a moment when he was giving his hard, unfeeling nature its only expression in bringing mortification and pain to a dumb beast. Thus came death to one who in life obstinately refused to consider fatalities."

"He leaves to breathe a sigh of relief, her first in a union of 30 years, a wife who has known nothing but scrimping, a wife who is still wearing the faded calico wrapper that her Uncle Ned brought home from the World's Columbian exposition in 1893. Scattered over the United States are three sons, each of whose youth was stunted by a father who insisted that pitfalls which he dug for himself should be shared by them. Richard, the eldest, is serving his second sentence for horse thieving in the penitentiary at Baltimore. Samuel was last heard of in a small town outside Geneva, N. Y., where the village hawkshaws were trying to connect him with the burglary of the general store. Charles is driving a beer van in St. Louis and for aught we know doing his best to forget the evil influences exerted by his dissolute parent. We almost forgot to mention little Eva Roe, whose narrow, shriveled life has been lived in a shadow."

"Roe brought to our community life nothing but bitterness. His mendacity was a by-word and whenever men sought to form an odious comparison of character the name of Richard Roe was invariably framed on their lips. Twice, yes, thrice convicted of divers and sundry crimes before our little bar of public opinion, there is scarcely a misdemeanor of the kind the law winks at that he did not commit at one time or another. At the funeral Thursday people who gazed in on his mendacious bier, now strewn ever so lightly with pigweed and paint brush, murmured, 'There is an end to even the worst career.'"

Time was when the good people of this neighborhood and its prosperous environs had a right of way open for them from the federal building to the bridge and beyond, on Prospect street. But the predatory incursion of automobiles and the use of that same strip for parking purposes promises shortly to close the thoroughfare to traffic. If we were of those duly clothed with the required authority—and thank heaven we are not, in this bad year of 1916—if we had the clean-sweep broom all to ourselves, we would hasten to assure the good people of this neighborhood and its prosperous environs that the roadway would no longer serve the purpose of a private salesroom.

Practically all the items which go to make up a newspaper have materially advanced in price.—Burlington Clipper.  
Paper, printer's ink and the like. Then there is the princely pence of the reporter, which is volupineous to dizzy peaks these days.

Where Was the Audience?

"Miss Fanny Martin entertained several of her friends at a corn roast Monday evening. During the evening music was enjoyed by Messrs. Hanson, trombone, Lance, piano, and William Bartlett of Montpelier, violin.—Times item.

WASHINGTON

Mr. and Mrs. William Rogers and little daughter returned home Sunday from a seven weeks' trip to Rochester, Minn. Mr. Rogers is much improved in health and reports he has gained 20 pounds.

Mrs. Clara of Preston, near Horonto, P. O., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Paul Weller. Mrs. Clara and Mrs. Weller have gone to Groton pond for a few days' outing as the guests of Mrs. Aaron Richardson.

The community was much saddened to hear of the death of Miss Hazel Bohannon, though she had been sick and in failing health since March. Miss Hazel was of a kindly disposition and well liked by those who knew her best. She will be greatly missed by her young friends and especially in the grange meetings, where she was ever ready and willing to help entertain with both vocal and instrumental music and with readings.

Miss Grace McAllister has returned home from Annapolis beach, Gloucester, Mass., where she has been for the past seven weeks, and will teach in the grammar school at Tunbridge in the same position she held last year.

The Pioneer boys, six in number, with Rev. Paul Weller in charge, took a hike to Emery hill Friday and camped there over night, returning in the morning. The small boys were much pleased with the experience.

Mrs. Charles Washburn of Fairlee and daughter, Ida, who was a former teacher in the village schools, are passing a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Austin Patterson. Miss Bessie McDonald of Plainfield was also a week-end guest at the same home.

L. D. Tillotson and daughter, Mrs. Fred Goodwin, of Chelsea, leave Tuesday for a week's visit in Nashua, N. H., with their friends, Ned and Mrs. Anna Sanders Spaulding.

Clean-up sale wash skirts at the Vaughan Store.

NEWSPAPER CENSUS 1914.

Value of Products Shows Increase of 22 Per Cent. Over 1909.

A summary of the general results of the 1914 census of manufacturers with respect to the printing and publishing industry has been issued by Director Rogers of the bureau of the census, department of commerce. It consists of a statement prepared under the direction of William M. Stewart, chief statistician for manufacturers, showing comparative statistics for 1914 and 1913.

The number of establishments in this industry in 1914 aggregated 31,612, and the total value of their products amounted to \$810,508,111. These figures represent increases of 6.2 per cent. and 22.3 per cent., respectively, as compared with those for 1909—29,757 establishments, with products valued at \$662,391,939.

Of the 31,612 establishments canvassed for 1914, those engaged in the printing and publishing or in the publishing only of newspapers and periodicals numbered 19,317, representing an increase of 2.4 per cent., as compared with the corresponding figures for 1909, 18,871.

The total value of products printed for 1914, of establishments printing and publishing newspapers and periodicals, was \$468,905,984, representing an increase of 2.1 per cent., as compared with the corresponding value in 1909. The 1914 total responding value in 1909. The 1914 total from all these sources comprised newspapers, subscriptions and sales, \$99,541,860; newspaper advertising, \$184,047,106; and advertising in such periodicals, \$71,906,976. The percentages of increase during the five-year period in these four items were 17.9, 23.9, 26.5, and 33.2, respectively. The value of products of the newspaper and periodical branch of the industry formed 61.2 per cent. of the total in 1914.

The daily newspaper, according to the census definition, is a publication issued on each of the secular days of the week, Sunday editions being excluded. A morning and an evening paper issued by the same plant are counted as two papers.

A total of 2,580 dailies was reported for 1914, representing a slight decrease as compared with 2,600 in 1909. The aggregate circulation of the dailies in 1914 was 28,436,030, representing an increase of 17.4 per cent., as compared with the 1909 circulation. During the semi-decade a number of publishers of both morning and evening papers suspended publication of one or the other of their editions; in several instances dailies were consolidated, in others the daily, after an experiment, retired into the weekly field whence it came, and other dailies disappeared without transformation.

The number of Sunday papers published in the United States in 1914 was 870, as compared with 820 in 1909, and their combined circulation in the latter year, 16,445,820, represented an increase of 23.2 per cent., as compared with the corresponding figure for the earlier year.

The number of weekly newspapers and periodicals reported for 1914, 15,166, shows a slight increase as compared with the corresponding number in 1909, 15,097. The 1914 circulation of such publications was 30,454,738, an increase of 23.6 per cent., as compared with 1909.

There were also reported for 1914 43 tri-weekly newspapers, with an aggregate circulation of 549,495, representing increases of 15.1 per cent. and 63.8 per cent., respectively, as compared with 1909; 583 semi-weekly newspapers, with a circulation of 2,455,029, representing a decrease of 8.2 per cent. in number, together with an increase of 7.4 per cent. in circulation; 2,820 monthly publications, with a circulation of 79,190,538, the percentages of increase in number and circulation being 13.2 and 25.1, respectively; 300 quarterly publications, with a circulation of 18,832,401, representing increases amounting to 38.5 per cent. and 17.4 per cent., respectively, and 442 other periodicals, with a circulation of 8,946,

567, the percentages of increase during the five-year period being 21.4 and 118.5, respectively.

Of the 31,612 establishments in the entire industry reported for 1914, 4,139 were located in New York; 2,538 in Illinois; 2,332 in Pennsylvania; 1,685 in Ohio; 1,457 in California; 1,293 in Missouri; 1,206 in Massachusetts; 1,182 in Texas; 1,087 in Michigan; 1,038 in Iowa; 965 in Minnesota; 901 in Indiana; 789 in Wisconsin; 763 in Kansas; 689 in Nebraska; 681 in New Jersey; 622 in Washington; 619 in Oklahoma; 466 in Colorado; 438 in Georgia; 426 in Tennessee; 401 in Kentucky; 384 in Virginia; 379 in South Dakota; 363 in Oregon; 351 in North Dakota; 349 in Connecticut; 333 in Maryland; 329 in North Carolina; 308 in Arkansas; 278 in Alabama; 277 in Louisiana; 239 in West Virginia; 238 in Montana; 235 in Florida; 219 in Mississippi; 197 in Maine; 173 in Idaho; 166 in North Carolina; 156 in Utah; 147 in Rhode Island; 141 in the District of Columbia; 133 in New Hampshire; 111 in Vermont; 107 in New Mexico; 81 in Wyoming; 74 in Arizona; 54 in Delaware; and 42 in Nevada.

WILLIAMSTOWN

The funeral of Eugene M. Reynolds was held at the Methodist church on Thursday, August 24, Rev. George W. Keeling, pastor of the church, officiating. The church was filled with relatives and friends, and there was a profusion of gifts of flowers. The deceased was born in Duxbury, May 11, 1869, making him a little over 47 years of age. He was the son of George C. and Sarah (Pevier) Reynolds. He was married Aug. 17, 1890, to Lillian Keniston of Stowe, who, with two daughters, survive him. The daughters are Sarah B., wife of W. D. Griffith, and Hattie J., wife of Charles D. Robinson, both of Williamstown. Mr. Reynolds came to town many years ago, his father buying the farm on the southern slope of Harrington hill, that was for

a long time owned by the late Polensbee Goodrich. For ten or twelve years past he has been employed as teamster on the road and for several years past he has made his home in the village. He was obliged to quit work something over a month ago, from the effects of Bright's disease. His death occurred on the 20th, the immediate cause being a cerebral hemorrhage.

A large number of relatives from out of town were present at the funeral, among them being: Mrs. Ada Carr and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mancastrappa and son of St. Albans, Mr. and Mrs. George Poor of Lyndonville, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Witham and their sons, Dean, Charles, Burt, Fred and Will Witham, and daughter, all of Worcester, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Griffith and V. D. Griffith and daughter, Flora, of Waitsfield, Mr. and Mrs. Burt Griffith of Fayston, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Dailey and sons, Rufus and Charles, of Montpelier, Mrs. Fred Doyle and sons, Mr. Charles Pevier of Northfield, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Davidson of Plainfield, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Witham of Marshfield, Aaron Witham, Mr. and Mrs. George Witham, W. A. Witham, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Batchelder and Mrs. Herbert Shute, all of Cabot, Rev. N. D. Witham and daughter of Landaff, N. H., Mrs. Jerry Doying and Mrs. Blanche Whitcombe of Albany, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Robinson of Granville, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Robinson, J. Reynolds and son, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Shepard, Jane Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. George Robinson of Barre, Mrs. E. A. Witham, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hoffman and daughters and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Adams of South Barre.

In spite of the threatening weather, a large company, estimated at from 150 to 200 people, gathered at Carl W. Seaver's for a lawn party last Saturday night. The rain finally compelled the throng to take refuge in buildings, but a good time was enjoyed all the same. Refreshments of popcorn and ice cream were served. Music was furnished by the band.

the wealth of being right!

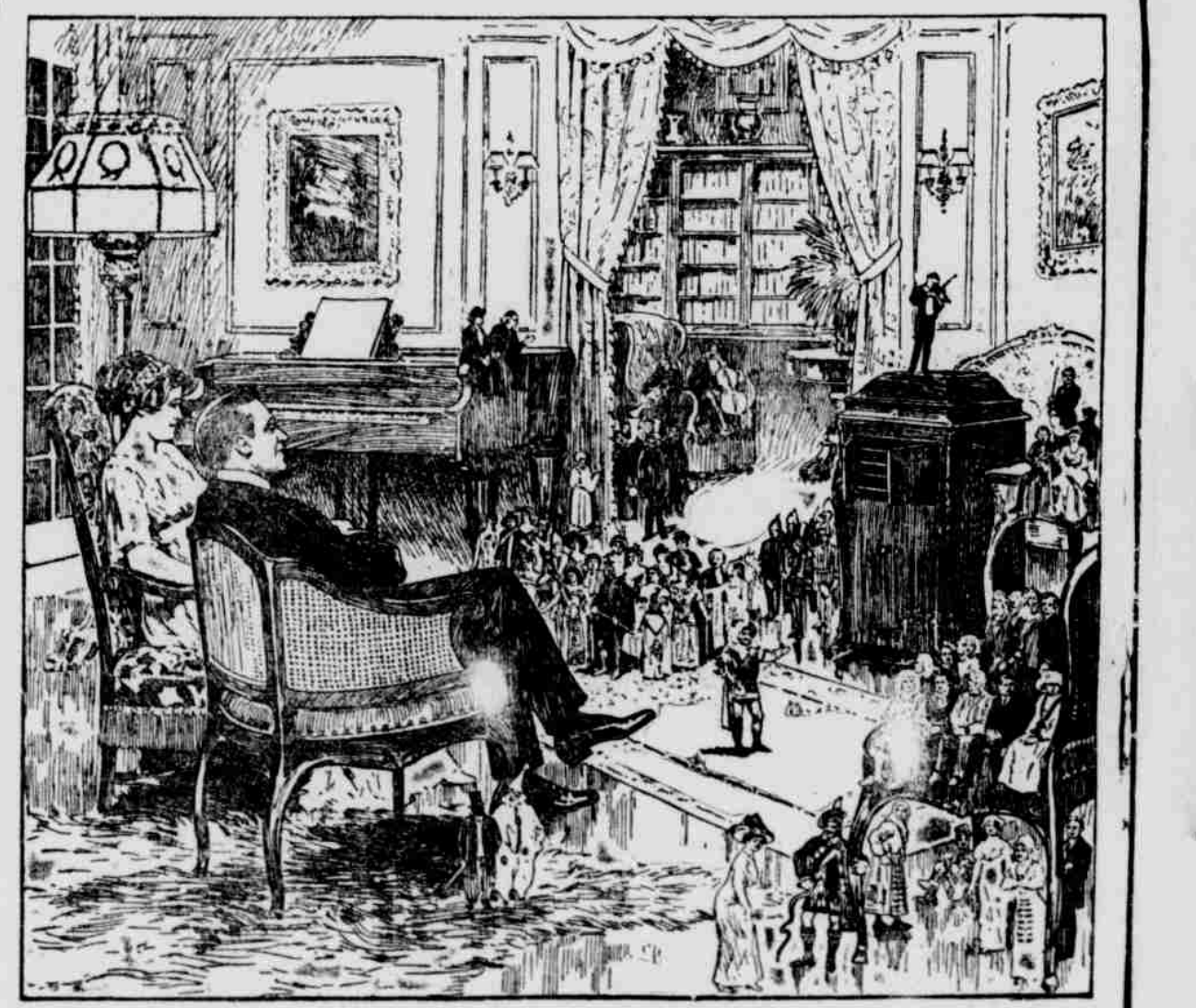


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Princess Dressers in Circassian walnut; American walnut, mahogany and quartered oak, all with large French plate glass, from \$20.00 to \$40.00 each. Chiffoniers to match.

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